ABSTRACT

Physical Condition Of Residences and Larva Index Of *Aedes aegypti* Mosquitoes As Predictor For Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Incidences and Related Control Management In The Region Of Manukan Kulon Health Center Surabaya City

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever is a contagious disease found in tropical regions with geographical distribution akin to malaria. The World Health Organization estimated that approximately 50 million people throughout the world is infected with dengue fever each year. The Manukan Kulon Sub-district of Tandes District is one of the endemic regions for dengue Hemorrhagic fever in Surabaya.This study takes the form of a research with case-control design in utilization. The houses sampling in this research were 100 constructs, 50 houses for the case-review group and another 50 as control group. Results of observation towards a *House Index* data of 64% was obtained for houses with Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever patients, 21.95% for Container Index, and 126% for Breteau Index with mosquito-population density-scale reaching 7.33 which is considered high by category. Houses without any sufferer of dengue fever, the *House Index* was 52%, *Container Index* was 19.53%, and Breteau Index was 100% with mosquito-population density-scale of 6.67.

These values show that mosquito-density in Manukan Kulon Sub-District is categorized as high and bearing transmission risk for dengue fever and the potential tor extraordinary case. Controlling endeavors toward dengue fever can be done via establishing control toward its vector; implemented by managing the environment and by utilizing chemical method. In households with minimum ventilation, intervention can be carried out by setting up qualified air vents in acquiring a healthy residence. In addition, efforts to control dengue fever in this region is also provisioned by community empowerment, strengthening of dengue-fever-free partnerships, as well as improvements on professionalism in Program Management and developmental-endeavors that consider environmental health.

Keywords : Physical Condition of Residences, Larva Index, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF)